

TRA GOWN OF ROSE-COLORED CHINES. CREPE ON SILK-FRONT OPEN SHOWING UNDER DRESS OF LACE-PENDANT SLEEVES OF LACE AND COLLAR OF GOLD WROUGHT EM-

## FOR STYLISH WOMEN.

Causing Trouble—The Chignon Coming in



around it is a white silk cord, which forms ornaments on one side, hold ing three white quills' the tops of which are shaded to the color of the velvet. The bonnet

d picture has a raised border. trimmed with six roses placed at equal distance from each other, and the front is ornamented by a butterfly bow of lace, from which a jet aigrette starts. The strings are of narrow vel-vet. The third bonnet is composed of black velvet and jet, with almond green and old rose reversible ribbon. It makes a really charming setting to a youthful face. It has a mixed jet ble ribbon. There are, also, black jetted



Veils are being worn as much as ever, with hate as well as bonnets. Light, fine nets with some are still seen with heavy spots and a kind | ing that news, she says, arranged her hair in a of border, which is not becoming to any face.

By the way, if you are not a girl, but a grown
woman well started toward matronliness, permit me to advise you to have your bonnets
large enough. There is nothing more unbecoming than a bonnet too small for its wearer or which persists in being relegated to the hard to suit sweet matronly faces. A fold of yielding velvet or a quilling of lace or good ribbon is better. Such a bordering forms a worthy frame to the face. If you want particularly to have a jet rim blend it with gold, if you are a te, and it will prove a satisfactory com-

Of all traitorous accessories a woman's gloves are the worst; you simply cannot trust them. Better start out in a hurry and trust to "fixing your hat as you go" than to trust to "putting on your gloves" the same way. In the first place, though you selected your gloves with due care, when you get half way on your journey and have come to the other glove you will find you have taken both for the same hand. You may know positively that you started with pair, but when it comes to putting on the second glove you will find you had two lefts. It would have been better to have two rights. Then, at least, your right hand would have been covered and you could have per-



color or length will be startling when you come to get them both on. Then, perhaps, if the pair is all right you will find you have lost the Some of Fashion's Latest Decrees in splitting! Every one knows that the brand-new Bonnets and Coiffures.

Bonnets and Coiffures.

TRAITOROUS ACCESSORIES.

Glove Buttons and Button Holes Always

Bonnets and Coiffures.

Every one knows that the brand-new gloves you have gotten to go with your party dress, and that because the pair is new you decide to "put on in the carriage," split away up the palms when you pull them the least bit.

Buttons are always perfidious. Unless you actually button to the last button before leaving the house they are sure to fly off.

Also buttonholes have a way of bursting if you deay is not to renose a bit of confidence in

safe way is not to repose a bit of confidence in a glove. No matter what else you slight, no Style Again, but it Must Be Worn Low—

Bridesmalds' Presents.

Bridesmalds' Presents.

a giove. No matter what else you "do on the way," finish your gloves before leaving the house, nay, and before leaving your room. Have both carefully pulled on and all buttoned. That is the Sork, December 2, 1892.

ILLINERY FOR THE early winter is variously novel and beautiful. This initial hat, with a velvet crown, is suitable for a little girl. The brim is only safe way. Even then don't fancy you are

little girl. The brim is gloves. You may sit with your hands on your white felt, and the crown outspread handkerchief in your lap. You need may be black, blue or not move them once, and still when the carriage orange velvet. Running gets there and you are in the dressing room your gloves are "perfect sights."



The styles in hair dressing are slowly but surely changing. True, the hair is still waved from the roots, but it is drawn into a soft knot toward the pape of the neck—a style eminently.

I matter now hard I try. I have been doing my best to tell you that your alarm on my account was groundless, but in vain. I assure you that I am feeling perfectly well."

With these remarks Mr. Jones quietly unfrom the roots, but it is drawn into a soft knot toward the nape of the neck-a style eminently regular features, but exceedingly trying to severy one else. The bandeaux, which have been worn so long, are not suitable to this style of coiffure, but probably before long the double Roman fillet will be seen once more. These prove peculiarly becoming to those who are the happy possessors of abundant hair. In a victory happy possessors of abundant hair. In a ment of a woman's hair. This style, for which it is not necessary to have much hair, can be done, too, with false hair, which has the addone, too, with false hair, which has the advantages of being easily frizzed and of not being necessary to spoil one's own locks. When the hair has been parted in front it is tied behind the head.

Miner Won.

From Short Stories.

Sixteen months of hard tunneling and he had reached the bonanza. As he stood gloat-The ends are frizzed and the head arranged in light puffs, as indicated in the engraving. The front part is then curled and the ends turned back and passed into the chignon. Let me add, sentimentally, that the hair should be as fragrant as pine needles or sea sait. And from cleanliness, indeed, only so can such a fragrance come. So with every part of the sweet woman herself; so with every detail of her wear; and fashion is rapidly making all this obligatory.

Both The ends are frizzed and the head arranged in

is coming in. I wrote that fact in these letters recently. An amusing letter has reached me tiny chemille knots are most in favor, though from a despairing correspondent, who, on read-



"huge lump in the middle of her head." This enthusiastic but impulsive votary of fashion has since discovered that the revised chignon is worn low in the neck, and she implores me to make this known at once, in order to save women from disfiguring themselves more than is neces-

The final sketch is not an original study of fashion, but a copy of a photograph of Princess Maud of Wales, taken within a month and showing her as dressed for an evening occasion. You will see that there is not much "style" about her

about her.

Among the different styles of overcoverings the military cape seems safe for all. It should come to the knee or just above it. The correct cape should be cut from a circular piece. Get a look at an army friend. It fits over the shoulders and has no fullness at the collar, but hangs as it will from the shoulders. The so-called military, however, is shirred about the collar and hangs without any fitting over the shoulders. Very stunning ones are real military, gotten up in black or blue cloth lined with scarlet. More dressy ones are in light cloth and lined with plaid silk or fur. A particularly swell one is of chamois colored felt, of almost chamois texture, lined with jennet, or, since jennet is difficult to get here, with any dark soft fur. There is, of course, a very high collar, which may lie flat or be turned up about the ears. Of one thing you must be careful, however. I saw a very

swell girl arrayed in a military cloak just as it should be and lined with fur. She swept into a fashionable restaurant for lunch, ate a hasty one and prepared to sweep out. She did, only she was so secure in her mind about her appearance that she never noticed the waiter had adjusted her cloak wrong side out, and a queerer looking thing you never saw. Though the fur was beautiful and in perfect order, fancy for a moment if it had been a little worn or it had not been lined all through. I made up my mind to warn you at once.

PRESENTS FOR BRIDESMAIDS. Is there an organized strike among bridegro I note that it is becoming the usage at pretentions weddings for brides to give the presents to their bridesmaids. Once the bridegroom would as little have expected to escape buying the half dozen gold bangles or initial brooches, which usually fall to the share of the attendant which usually fall to the short of the attendant damsels, as he would have dreamt of failing to present the bride with her bouquet. But the young man of today has carefully weighed all these expenses, and discouraged as far as possible the bevy of maids with whom brides love to surround themselves, and the latter sometimes find that if they are to go to the altar with the regulation number of damsels in their train they must the meslves provide the customary gifts. Now, if bridegrooms are on a strike, I move that brides declare a lockout. It won't do to encourage masculine independence in weddings, and no generously minded bridegrooms would attempt to shirk the shower of bangles or brooches if he goes in for a swell wedding at all. I do not believe either that bridesmaids believe in or care for gifts from the bride half as much as if they are presented by the happy benedict. The total sboiltion of bridesmaids will inevitably result, moreover, if the fashion grows.

NOODLES MAKES A MISTAKE. His Efforts to Succor a Sick Man Prove

NOODLES SPEAKS OF IT AS THE MOST

He brought an acquaintance into the Platypus Club the other afternoon-a man from Baltimore-whom he had met only once or twice before. They sat down in a cozy corner for a chat, and, as a matter of course, drinks and cigars were ordered. They talked about the prospects of the coming administration, moistening the conversation with a couple of Scotch whiskies apiece. Though Mr. Jones-which was not his name.

but it will do as well as another-had spoken of having missed his luncheon and of a doubt about the propriety of imbibing even such mild atimulants as Scotch whiskies on an empty stomach, the first one encouraged him to take the second. Noodles was in the midst of some eloquent remarks respecting the iniquities of the McKiuley tariff when he noticed that Mr. Jones was exhibiting symptoms of physical dis-comfort. In fact he acted as if he were going to be sick, and Noodles asked if he felt bad. Instead of replying Mr. Jones sat in his chair without saying a word, gasping and very red in

The cuspidor was promptly brought and

Noodles was at his wits' end. "Bring two or three more cuspidors, John," he said to the servant. John fetched all that were in the room, about

half a dozen, and arranged them in a semi-circle about Mr. Jones. The latter still continued to gasp.
"Now, John," said Noodles, "bring a towel

The man brought the towel and Noodles spread it across Mr. Jones' chest, tucking it carefully into his collar. Then he tried to think spread it across Mr. Jones' chest, tucking it carefully into his collar. Then he tried to think of something else to do, but nothing further suggested itself to his mind as suitable for such an emergency. Mr. Jones, surrounded by the constellation of cuspidors and provided with the towel, was as well prepared for sudden illness as was practicable under the circumstances.

Mr. Jones' chest, tucking it and have every inducement to get out of the country. Not infrequently a judge will actually withold punishment on condition that the individual shall consent to go to the United States. Thousands on thousands or Englishmen, declared guilty of the gravest crimes and released in the manner described, are now in this country, most of them continuing to prosecute their professional warfare against society.

"I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Noodles," he said in a calm tone, his features reassuming their ordinary placidity. "There is nothing the matter with me, except that I have an impediment in my speech. It attacks me once in a while in that way, being purely a nervous trouble, and I cannot say a word, no matter how hard I try. I have been doing my

tucked the towel from his collar and handed it becoming to women with pure oval faces and over to the servant who stood by. The latter

THE GAMBLER'S DEBT.

ing over the richest ore his eyes had ever feasted on he became conscious of a presence and turning saw the tall form of "Long Brown," the gambler.

He was about to speak when a dull rumble was borne on their ears and a tremor shook the earth as pieces of loosened rock fell at their

Both knew what it meant. Brown went back a few rods with his lantern and returned with a blanched face. "We are shut in by a cave and it may take days to dig us out." After a pause he con-

tinued:
"How long will your provisions last?"
"Four days—for one."
"Then I'll be the one."

Then I in be the one.

The click of his weapon sounded through the drift as he covered his old enemy.

"Have you a pack of cards?" said the other, quietly. "If so, let's play a game of draw, with the gun for the stakes." They gazed in each other's eyes for a few mo

Brown had never taken advantage of mortal man. He would not do it now. He produced a pack of cards from his pocket. He always

The gambler drew three cards; so did the

The gambler looked a secondat his opponent's hand as it was laid down. "You win," he said quietly, and he lifted the weapon.
Click, click. Bang!
His body lurched forward, sprawling over the cards, after the smothered report. The miner, with a look of horror on his face, lifted the lantern and held it over the body. As he shook his sleeve four cards, fluttered down on

shook his sleeve four cards fluttered down on the prostrate figure.
"It was a close shave," he said, "but I downed



## PERIL OF THE NATION.

Dangers of Importing Pauperism, Crime and Disease From Abroad.

THE IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Millions of Pauper Russian Hebrews-How England Ships Her Convicts to America-One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Italian Immigrants Annually-What Will Congress Do?



HIS COUNTRY HAS

serve to illustrate the dangers threatening from the present system of gathering the povertystricken, the diseased and the criminal of forsign nations for shipment to America.

eign nations for shipment to America.

During the year 1891 twice as many Hebrews as are now in the Holy Land disembarked at the port of New York. Practically all of them were paupers and 50,000 of them came from Russia. There are 3,500,000 more of them in Russia and they are all coming over. The fund of \$10,000,000 given by Baron Hirsch will suffice to fetch them all to America within a few years. They land without a penny in their powers were ordered. They talked about the ospects of the coming administration, moisting the conversation with a couple of Scotch siskies apiece.

Though Mr. Jones—which was not his name, it it will do as well as another—had spoken having missed his luncheon and of a doubt they never produce anything. If land is given them they farm it out to others and live on the rent. Nevertheless it is not apparent why the czar should be permitted to shift this burden off on the United States.

criminals to this country. It is a most profit-able system, relieving England of dangerous bell close at hand.

"John," he said. "this gentleman is feeling very bad. I fear he is going to be sick. Fetch

he accepts the proposition the government hands him over to the society, paying to the society at the same time \$30. Out of this sum ciety at the same time \$30. Out of this sum the society pays \$17.50 for the convict's ticket placed near Mr. Jones, so as to be accessible in case necessity should arise. Mr. Jones, though he said nothing, seemed to be in much distress. hands him the balance of \$12.50 on the departure of the ship. SHORT IMPRISONMENT AND LONG SURVEILLANCE.

With a view to getting rid of as many criminals as possible in this way the British governterm of imprisonment and a long term of surafter a brief time the convicts can be released and have every inducement to get out of the water, such assistance being transmitted in the ENGLISH PAUPERS.

In 1865 the paupers in England and Wales numbered 47 in every 1,000 of population. At present they are counted at only 23 in 1,000. This reduction of more than one-half has been accomplished by sending persons of this class to the United States. Obviously when a charge on the community can be got rid of forever at a cost of only \$17.50 to \$20 for a passage across the ocean it is much cheaper than to support that individual for the rest of his or her life.

signature to pay their fare than to keep them.
FOREIGNEES IN CUR JAILS.
Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that 40 per cent of the persons at present confined in the jails and asylums of the United States are foreigners. In New England the percentage rises to 75 per cent.
During the percentage rises to 75 per cent.
During the year 1891 there were fifty-eight homicides in Allegheny county, Pa. All of them were committed by aliens or naturalized foreigners. Italy contributes the greatest number of immigrants to our shores. Five thousand murders occur annually in that country. These people bring hither their secret society organizations, such as the Mafa, to objects of which are murder, highway robbert, blackmail, theft and all other crimes. More than 150,000 of them come over yearly. Great numbers of them return to Italy every autumn and come back again in the spring. They can pay fares both ways, spend four months in idleness at home, and yet earn in the season they spend in the United States, more than double what they could if they worked in their native land all they evar around. There are 22,000,000 of these undesirable foreigners in Italy now, who may be said to be on the point of emigration to the United States, more than double what they could if they worked in their native land all they evar around. There are 22,000,000 of these undesirable foreigners in Italy now, who may be said to be on the point of emigration to the United States. They take nearly all of their earnings back home with them, being content to live while here in the meanest and most degraded fashion. They do not even take the trouble to learn our language. Let anybody who want at its see how this sort of thing works go to the coal fields of Pensylvania and see the towns and villages which before the advent of this silient horded were inhabited by American workingmen and their families in comfortable circumstances. Town of the sort of

been used long enough as a dumping ground for the refuse population of Europe. The people demand an immediate remedy for the evil and Congress will devote its first attention during the coming session to framing a law restricting im migration. A few carefully gathered facts will dangers threatening from f gathering the povertybe able to get to America. The more hope-The banks also do a great business in contract labor. fetching over men by thousands to work on railways, in the mines or elsewhere. Of course, this is against the law, but it is extremely difficult of detection. It was ascertained not long ago that the steamship lines employ persons nominally as stewards, whose actual duty it is to instruct immigrants on board ship as to the appayors they are to give to instruct. answers they are to give to inquiries put to them by our immigration officials. STARVATION IN EUROPE. The lower classes of Hungarians, Italians,

PAUPERS FIND AMERICA BAST OF ACCESS.

There is no foreign pauper so poor as not to

Sohemians, Slavs and other peoples in southern Europe have been reduced to the starvation line. Of all of them who come to this country it is reckoned that 50 per cent have their passages prepaid for the purpose of getting rid of them. They are dumped as paupers pure and simple on the free soil of America. By similar "charitable" means they are conveyed by rail to whatever seaport may be nearest their homes. This does not cost year much their homes. This does not cost very much, because they travel fourth class. Fourth-class railway cars in Europe are somewhat less luxurent. Nevertheless it is not apparent why the czar should be permitted to shift this burden off on the United States.

CONVICT IMMIGRANTS.

In 1880 there were 25,000 convicts in prison and on tickets-of-leave in England. At present there are less than 12,000 in all. This reduction has been accomplished by shipping British criminals to this country. It is a most profitable system, relieving England of dangerous ship lines and the emigrants are crowded ship lines and the emigrants are crowded ship lines and the emigrants are crowded. without saying a word, gasping and very red in the face.

"My dear fellow," said Noodles, "I fear you must be really ill."

Mr. Jones said nothing, but continued to gasp, his symptoms becoming yet more pronounced.

"Can I not do something for you?" asked Noodles anxiously.

Mr. Jones evidently did not say anything, but there was no room for doubt that he was steadily feeling worse.

Noodles looked around him for aid and summoned one of the serving men by touching a bell close at hand.

"John," he said, "this gentleman is feeling of the serving men by touching a look of the serving men by touching a bell close at hand.

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"John," he said, "this gentleman is feeling of the serving men by touching a look of the serving men by touching a brought to this country to serve as sires for mules, because no such big ones can be raised here. If many of them die the traffic, which is a source of large gain to the steamship companies, would necessarily be discontinued. But with an immigrant it is different. If he dies he is simply tied in a bag with some coal and thrown overboard. His fare has been paid in advance, and his death will have no influence on

THE CAUSES.

These troubles which European governments ment has adopted a system of imposing a short are trying to shift off on the United States by sending hither their poverty-stricken and diseased people are caused wholly by the twin away all her personal possessions of value, inserted and have every inducement to get out of the and have every inducement to get out of the land being in the hands of a few the country. Not infrequently a index will set the same time that the recipients of the grant of the land being in the hands of a few the country. Not infrequently a index will set the same time that the recipients of the grant of the land being in the hands of a few the country. Not infrequently a index will set the same time that the recipients of the grant of the land being in the hands of a few the country. all of the land being in the hands of a few the many have been growing steadily poorer, oppressed as they are by taxes for the support of great armies and navies. Consider, if you please, that the Russian army has a peace footing of 974,000 men and a war footing of 2.733,000 men, costing \$138,000,000 annually. Pauper Italy has an army comprising 736,000 their professional warfare against society. On arriving here the deported criminal promptly changes his name and begins a new career unembarrassed by past misdoings. It is positively known that in very many instances such persons receive pecuniary aid from the British societies after their arrival on this side of the water, such assistance being transmitted in the men in peace, 3,753,000 men in war and costs \$114,000,000 a year. Compare with the above statement the fact that the army of the United States numbers only 25,745 in peace, including officers, with a war footing of 3,165,000 and costing \$40,466,000 annually. These reckonings do not include the navies of the various countries mentioned. Of course each soldier must wear good clothes and be well fed for years, during which he produces nothing, being supported by the industrial people.

THE ALARMING SITUATION. These causes have so impoverished Europe a cost of only \$17.50 to \$20 for a passage across the ocean it is much cheaper than to support that individual for the rest of his or her life. Lord Derby says: "With a population already congested and growing at the rate of 1,500,000 a year. England must be an emigrating country. To dispose of the growing swarms of the poorer classes is not only a matter of humanity, but one also of public safety." Safety, that is to say, for England, but certainly a peril for the United States. Cardinal Manning says that "one of England's greatest blessings is her ability to get rid of her pauper classes through emigration." America, of course, can be reached far more cheaply than any other country available for the purpose. Thus it is that homeless children are gathered by thousands from the streets of Liverpool and other cities and sent hither. Likewise nearly 100 charitable shelters for fallen women in Great Britain ship their more or less reclaimed unfortunates to us. The Russian Hebrews now pouring into England are passed on to America, because it is cheaper to pay their fare than to keep them.

Under these circumstances it is not surprising to learn that 40 per cent of the persons at present confined in the jails and asylums of at present confined in the jails and asylums of at present confined in the jails and asylums of at present confined in the jails and asylums of at present confined in the jails and asylums of the poorer life.

These causes have their windoms proceedingly that the situation there is becoming exceedingly that the situation there is becoming exceedingly that the situation there is becoming exceedingly alarming. In London the fear of an uprising we have their windows protected by the theory poor has become so great that merchants along the Strand and other great shopping streets have their windows protected by the view their windows protected by the twerty poor has become so great that merchants along the Strand and other great shout the shoutest that the situation there is becomes of great that the that the situation there is becoming exceedingly

Because the steamship lines have found the transportation of immigrants a vastly profitable business they have adopted every possible means to induce the most poverty-stricken and least desirable classes of foreigners to come to this country. The Hamburg Packet Company, which brought Asiatic cholera hither last summer, alone employs 265 vessels in this traffic. Four thousand subagents in Italy are engaged in drumming up emigrants and persuading them to embark, and these agents utilize the services of countless runners to assist them, receiving \$2 for each emigrant. Folders printed for advertising purposes by railways in the United States are distributed broadcast stating that millions of square miles of land are to be had for nothing

in Dakota and elsewhere. Pamphlets are similarly circulated setting forth the wonderful resources of America, and on the maps accompanying them the swamps of Florida and the alkali beds of the west look as well as the most fertile lands. The ignorant people are led to believe that each one of them can become the owner of 160 productive acres by simply squatting on the land and that grapes grow wild along the railways of Texas. They are told that they will be boarded and lodged at Castle Garden until work is found for them by the immigration officials, whose business it is to supply them with employment. Reaching New York without a penny, immigrants in general, who are bound for such distant points as Portland, Oregon, or Bismarck, Dakota, usually suppose that those localities are within easy waiking distance. On discovering the swindle of which they have been the victims they turn to the crowded centers of population.

PAUPERS FIND AMERICA EAST OF ACCESS.

How She Disposed of Them While Fet in the Land of the Living. A UNT TABITHA BOBBINS HAD ALWAYS said that she didn't approve of the conventional method of giving legacies.

"My dear," she used to say to one intimate friend or another, "I can assure you that I will never give people an opportunity to fight for my little possessions after I am dead. In nine cases out of ten when anybody dies there is more or less of a struggle among the surviving relatives for whatever personal belongings may be left behind to be divided up. And inasmuch as the claimant with the least delicacy of feeling makes the first grab, the consequence usually is that whatever is best falls into the hands of the individual whom the defunct would least have cared to benefit. My observation has been that in such a case there is al ways a grabber at hand to gobble things, and the others are obliged to be content with what ever may be left. In my own family there is a woman who has always made a business of grabbing in this fashion whenever a relation gave up the ghost. On such occasions she has made it a rule to be first on the scene, assisting with the last ceremonies and incidentally gathering in whatever was most valuable. As a result she now owns practically all of the jewelry and old silverware that has come down through the inheritance of generations of our Aunt Tabitha's plan for preventing such a

thing from happening in her own case was "When my time comes to die," she was ac-customed to remark, "I propose to arrange things in a sensible manner beforehand, unless I should be taken away so suddenly as to render

preparation impossible."

Precisely what method she intended to adopt ived for more than seventy years with hardly a sick day that I can remember, and to be taken down in this way seems to me too bad!" Nevhappiness, she proceeded to divide her personal

elongings among them.
"In this way," she said, "there can be no dispute among you as to who shall have what. spoons. One of the teaspoons was lost some time ago, and I have always suspected that hussy named Jones who was my maid last winter of appropriating it. To my cousin William I bequeath my portrait of my dear father, which is a most admirable likeness and accurate in every particular, even to the wart on his nose. My sable cape and muff, which are as good as new except for one tail on the cape, which a nasty dog chewed off, I give to my cousin Maria. My cap with the violet ribbons and real lace my niece Belinda can have. I advise her to begin wearing it at once and to

Following out this plan Aunt Tabitha gave the heirs finally took their departure with their

the heirs finally took their departure with their newly acquired property.

Now, all this would have been entirely satisfactory if what was expected had come to pass. But, much to her own astonishment. Miss Bobbins suddenly began to convalesce, and a fortnight ago she was out of bed and on the high road to recovery. Her physician said that she could have tea. So she wrote to her nephew:

"My dear George: Kindly return my silver tea pot, sugar bowl and milk jug at once. I have decided to stay in this wickedest of all possible worlds a little longer. Your affections possible worlds a little longer. Your affection-

possible worlds a little longer.

TABITHA."
To her niece she wrote by the same mail:
"My Dearest Eliza: Please return to me by bearer my teacups and teaspoons. Now that I am going to get well I shall need them again immediately. Your affectionate aunt,
"TABITHA."

George promptly sent the articles required, but Eliza responded with a rather formal note, saving:

saying: "Dearest Aunt Tabitha: I am sorry not to be "Dearest Aunt Tabitha: I am sorry not to be able to obey your wishes in relation to the teacups and teaspoons which you gave to me. They were a free gift on your part to myself and I do not feet inclined to relinquish what must always be to me so agreeable a memento of you. Your affectionate niece, "ELIZA."

to whom they had been given. Some of these were very essential to the every-day comfort of Miss Bobbins. Taking everything together she did not get back quite two-thirds of the property she had so thoughtfully bestowed. Her rage has not yet abated.

"My dear," said she to an intimate friend yesterday, "I give you my word that on the next occasion when I find myself on my deathbed, after making perfectly sure that my case is hopeless, I will have all of my personal possessions carefully burned before my eyes."

Girls and Boys, Their Weights and Growths. From Statistics.

The year of greatest growth in boys is the seventeenth, in girls the fourteenth. While girls reach full height in their fifteenth year, they acquire full weight at the age of twenty. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year, then girls become physically superior until the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in height, but loss in weight, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight but not in height. weight, but not in height.



PHILADELPHIA'S CITY BUILDING. THE TOPCOAT OF THE PERIOD

Council's Refuse to Make Any Appropriation For It.

From the Philadelphia Tir

Philadelphia city councils have refused to From the New York Sun. for accomplishing this end nobody was told, but the nature of it was recently revealed. About a month ago Miss Bobbins fell ill. She did not take kindly to being sick, having always been an unusually healthy woman. To her physician she said indignantly: "Here I have lived for more than seventy years with hardly a lived for more than seventy years with large for the last decade has been than the form of the lived for more than seventy years with large for the last decade has been than the form of the lived for more than the form Perkins declared a few days ago that he could the Inverness, so easily slipped on or off, with not furnish either estimate. The city hall is its graceful capes to throw back over the not only an extraordinary building, but has shoulders, with its handsome lining of satin or ertheless her indisposition progressed so alarmingly that at length the conviction forced itself been built under extraordinary conditions. The upon her that she was on her death bed. So she summoned all her relatives, and, after delivering to them a short lecture on the brevity of life and the vanity of human efforts after were empowered to fill vacancies. They were from the shoulders to the tips of the tails of the empowered to erect the building on the site dress coat. It has a wide high velvet collar, chosen by public vote and to make requisition and it is lined through with silk or satin. It is on councils from year to year for the money My nephew George can have my silver teapot, sugar bowl and milk jug. They are coin, not sterling. To my niece Eliza I give my hand-painted tea cups and eleven silver teaout of the tax levy. The four squares at Broad and Market streets were selected as the site. At that time it was expected that four build-ings would be erected, one on each square. Instead of that the commission decided to erect the building on the intersection of the streets.

Up to 1876 special taxes were laid for the con-struction. Since that time the money has been taken out of the general tax. One year the commission got nothing and generally its demands have been greatly cut down, but the courts have decided that it has authority to carry on the work in its own way and that councils must supply the funds. Frequently when appropriations are insufficient the money is taken out of the treasury by mandamus. Nothing was expended for the site, but \$15,000,000 have been spent on the building. The interior finish on half the rooms remains to be done and the great iron tower be completed. Work on the tower is now

No specific sum for the work is named. The commission furnishes the capital, tools, &c., the engineer and superintendent. The Tacony Iron Company receives 15 per cent on the en-tire cost. Wages, &c., are not to exceed cur-rent rates for similar work, but where there is on such a structure) the rates are to be reasonable. With such a contract it is of course impossible to tell what the building will cost.

The building covers an area of 184,231 square

The building covers an area of 184,231 square feet and is six stories high. It is built entirely of marble, with a great interior court, also lined with marble. The rooms are richly finished with colored marble, stucco and hard woods. One suspended stairway of granite cost \$100,000 and there are to be four such.

The feature of the building is the great tower surmounted by the colossal bronze figure of William Penn, the crown of whose hat will be 547 feet 3½ inches above the pavement. The marble work of the tower—has been completed and the iron tower is now being erected. It will be covered with plates of aluminum bronze. The figure of William Penn has been completed and is now on exhibition in the court yard. It is of aluminum bronze and is 36 feet 8 inches high. Four other figures, each 24 feet high, will decorate the corners of the tower and there will be four aluminum bronze eagles as center pleces at the base of the dome. The metal work, exclusive of the figure of Penn, will be 172 feet high.

The building is 486 by 470 feet and contains 750 rooms, with a floor space of 1414 sores. It

of you. Your affectionate niece,

"ELIZA."

The rage of Aunt Tabitha on receiving this note nearly occasioned a relapse. At the same time it prepared her to a certain extent for other experiences of a similar nature. Niece Belinda promptly returned the cap with violet ribbons and real lace, declaring with emphasis that she had no use for it, but Cousin Maria neglected to answer the application for the sable cape and muff. Though Cousin William sent back the portrait which had fallen to his lot several other articles of furniture and apparel were retained gently yet firmly by those to whom they had been given. Some of these were very essential to the every-day comfort of Miss Bobbins. Taking everything together she did not get back quite two-thirds of the property she had so thoughtfully bestowed. Her rage has not yet abated.

"My dear," said she to an intimate friend yesterday, "I give you my word that on the next occasion when I find myself on my deathbed, after making perfectly sure that my case is hopeless, I will have all of my personal possessions carefully burned before my eyes."

ELIZA."

The building is 486 by 470 feet and contains 750 rooms, with a floor space of 14½ acres. It will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in the world. Washington monument will be 8½ inches will be the highest building in high.
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composed of members of both houses advanced to meet the president-elect, and the president of the house of deputies then administered the oath, Gen. Diaz being sworn standing.

Immediately after the conclusion of the ceremony the president proceeded to the National Palace, where he received the con-

Telegrams received show that in all the states of the republic were held celebrations in honor of the inauguration. At the formal reception which immediately followed the ceremony senators, diplomats, private citizens, military men and delegates to the session of the Public Health Association and International Medical Congress offered their congratulations. Afterward at the private residence the president received a number of personal friends and old comrades in arms.

ceived a number of personal friends and old comrades in arms.

When inaugurated in the chamber of deputies Gen. Diaz said to the chairman of the congressional committee which greeted him: "I will work for the prosperity of Mexico, but I need the co-operation of every lover of his country." There was an inaugural banquet at night, followed by a display of fireworks. President Diaz is the recipient of many hearty congratulations from abroad.

The senate elected Pedro Diaz Guatiewer its The senate elected Pedro Diaz Guatiewer its president and Peon Contreeras for vice president, while the house of deputies chose Alfrede Chavero for its president and Hamon Las Curien vice president. The house of deputies considering a bill for the establishment of a bank commission at Guadalajara.



A WINTER HAT.

It is a Cape Which Droops Gracefully From the Shoulders of Its Swell Wearer

fastened in front with oxidized silver clasps, or with a button, or with silk cord and tassels



neath, so that the white shirt front and the curiously cut garments may not be too conspicuously in evidence. Furthermore, it is inconvenient if one wishes to give his arm to a woman. Altogether it will in all probability have little popularity in this country, where a carriage is not absolutely necessary when one is going about alone or with a woman after dark. In London, where every one takes a cab, the coat will be popular, as it has been announced by the swellest tailors as the proper garment. Most Americans will cling to the Inverness in the spring, summer and early fall, when only a

newspaper would print the description. I will only ask you to think of the position of girls who leave comfortable homes in England to live in the unspeakable dirt, squalor and vice of an inland Chinese city.

Picture to yourself what happened here the other day. A party of pure minded girls crowded together in a filthy junk shoulder to sholder with a herd of coolies, naked save for a

It is dwarfed by a mansard roof with heavy cornice, so that experienced men guess that the cornice is fifty feet from the ground, when in reality it is ninety feet. The building contains an unusual amount of sculpture, both on the outside and in the highly decorated hallways. The details are generally good, but the building as a whole is disappointing. Since its construction towering office buildings 200 or more feet high have been built around it and it will soon look like a diminutive structure sunk in a well. The refusal of councils to appropriate money may give some trouble, but the courte have sustained the commission in its right to carry on its work and compel the city to pay the bills.

PRESIDENT DIAZ INAUGURATED.

Congratulated by Senators, Deputies, Diplomats and Other Dignitaries.

Gen. Diaz, who in June last was elected to the presidency of Mexico for another term, was formally inaugurated on Thursday.

Both houses of congress assembled in the chamber of deputies at 9 a.m., and at 10 o'clock Gen. Diaz entered the chamber, escorted by the members of his cabinet and staff. A committee members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of both houses advanced of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committee commond of members of his cabinet and staff. A committe